THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, January 5, 1808. No. 1111.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

FOR SALE,

1000 *Barrels of Lake Salt,*

Of the best quality. Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days, will be taken in payment.

BRACKEN & BRICELAND.

Pittsburgh, December 28, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to the subscribers for six months and upwards, are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts on or before the 15th day of January next, as no longer indulgence will be given.

BRACKEN & BRICELAND.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed Collector of Taxes, for the year 1807, of Pitt Township, and having called on those assessed at two several times for payment of said taxes; and many having neglected to pay him, he now gives this public Notice, that unless they come forward and pay said Taxes at the store of Mr. Henry Fulton, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, on or before the first day of February next, he will at that time put the Duplicate into the hands of a magistrate to sue all those who have not made payment, without distinction, and have the money recovered as speedy as the law will authorize.

JOHN DILLER, *Collector.*

Pitt township, Dec. 29, 1807.

ALLEN & CLEVELAND,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public of their removal from Mr. Abner Barker's Store, to the Store lately occupied by E. Denny, Esq. for the Auction and Commission business, (2d door above Third, in Market street,) where they have for sale a variety of

European & India Piece Goods.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1807.

Ten Dollars Reward.

ON this 18th day of December, 1807, very early in the morning, John Cissney rode away with a light chesnut coloured Mare, my property, as I have strong reason to believe with a felonious intent.—The said Mare is about 14 hands high, has some white in her face, between 5 and 6 years old, shod all round. The said Cissney is short and stout, pock-marked, and one of his eye-lids drawn rather down; had on a dark coat and corded overalls, the colour not particularly recollected.—Whoever delivers the said Mare to Robert Elrod at James Herron's, tavern-keeper, M'Kee's Port, or to Thomas Cannon, Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

ROBERT ELROD.

Whereas my wife Margaret Patton has left my house with a certain Michael Rock, and took therefrom my property to a considerable amount, I will give a reward of Five Dollars for apprehending them, so that they may be brought to punishment. They were seen going down the river in a canoe.

his
Thomas ‡ Patton
mark.

Allegheny county, Dec. 21, 1807.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

BE it Ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That, from and after the first day of January next, no boat, boats or craft of whatever kind soever shall be kept, exposed or offered for sale on the north shore of the Monongahela river between the upper or east side of Wood street and the lower or west side of Short street; that for every offence against this Ordinance, the offender or offenders shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, one half whereof shall be for the use of the Borough, and the other half to the informer.

Enacted into an Ordinance, December 14th, 1807.

Attest. H. HASLET, *Town Clerk.*

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Road, October 29th, 1807.

RESOLVED, That all Waggons, the wheels whereof shall be more than seven inches in breadth, shall pass over the said road, free from toll for one year from the time that the Company shall commence receiving toll thereon.

That the above resolution be published three times in the papers printed in Pittsburgh, and in the Crawford Messenger.

THO. FORSTER, *President.*

WILLIAM WALLACE, *Sec'y.*

FOR THE LADIES.

THE BLACK VELVET PELISSE.

MR. BERESFORD was a merchant, engaged in a very extensive business, and possessed a considerable property, a great part of which was vested in a large estate in the country, on which he chiefly resided.

Beresford was what is commonly denominated *purse-proud:* and so eagar to be honored upon account of his wealth, that he shunned rather than courted the society of men of rank, as he was fond of power and precedence, and did not like to associate with those who had an indusputable claim to that deference of which he himself was desirous. But he earnestly wished that his only child and heiress should marry a man of rank; and being informed that a young baronet of large estates in the neighborhood, and who was also heir to a barony, was just returned from his travels, and intended to settle at his parental seat, Mr. Beresford was resolved that Julia should have every opportunity of shewing off to the best advantage before so desirable a neighbor; and he determined that his daughter, his house, and his table should not want any charm which money could procure.

Beresford had gained his fortune by degrees; and having been educated by frugal and retired parents, his habits were almost parsimonious; and when he launched out into unwonted expences on becoming wealthy, it was only in a partial manner. His house and his furniture had a sort of pye-bald appearance;—his style of living was not consistent, like that of a man used to live like a gentleman, but opulence with a timid grasp seemed to squeeze out its indulgencies from the griping fingers of habitual economy. True, he could, on occasion, be splendid, both in his public and private gifts; but such bounties were efforts, and he seemed to wonder at himself whenever the exertion was over.

Julia Beresford, his daughter, accustomed from her birth to affluence, if not to luxury,—and having in every thing what is called the spirit of a gentlewoman, was often distressed and mortified at the want of consistency in her father's mode of living; but she was particularly distressed to find that, though he was always telling her what a fortune he would give her when she married, and at his death, he allowed her but a trifling sum comparatively, for pocket money, and required from her, with teasing minuteness, an account of the manner in which her allowance was spent; reprobating very severely her propensity to spend her money on plausible beggars and pretended invalids.

But on this point he talked in vain;—used by a benevolent and pious mother, whose loss she tenderly deplored, to impart comfort to the poor, the sick and the afflicted, Julia endeavored to make her residence in the country a blessing to the neighborhood; but, too often, kind words, soothing visits, and generous promises, were all that she had to bestow; and many a time did she purchase the means of relieving a distressed fellow-creature by a personal sacrifice: for although ever ready to contribute to a subscription either public or private, Beresford could not be prevailed upon to indulge his daughter by giving way to that habitual benevolence, which, when once practised, can never be left off.

But though the sums were trifling which Julia had to bestow, she had so many cheap charities in her power, such as sending broth to the neighboring cottages, and making linen of various sorts for poor women and children, that she was deservedly popular in the neighborhood; and though her father was reckoned as proud as he was rich, the daughter was pronounced to be a pattern of good nature, and as affable as he was the contrary.

But wherever Beresford could have an opportunity of displaying his wealth to advantage, he regarded no expesce:—and to outvie the neighboring gentlemen in endeavors to attract the rich young baronet, whom all the young ladies would, he supposed, be aiming to captivate, he purchased magnificent furniture and carriages, and promised Julia a great addition to her wardrobe, whenever sir Frederick Mortimer should take up his abode at his seat.

Julia heard that the baronet was expected, with a beating heart. She had been several times in his company at a watering place, immediately on his return from abroad, and had wished to appear as charming in his eyes as he appeared in hers; but she had been disappointed.—Modest and retiring in her manners, and not showy in her person, tho' her features were regularly beautiful, sir Frederick Mortimer, who had only seen her in large companies, and with very striking and attractive women, had regarded her merely as an amiable girl, and had rarely thought of her again.

Julia Beresford was formed to steal upon the affections by slow degrees; to interest an acquaintance, not to strike at first sight. But the man who had opportunities of listening to the sweet tones of her voice, and of gazing on her varied countenance when emotion crimsoned her pale cheek, and lighted up the expression of her eyes, could never behold her without a degree of interest which beauty alone often fails to excite. Like most women, too, Julia derived great advantages from dress: of this she was sensible, although very often did she appear very shabbily attired, from having expended on others sums destined to ornament herself; but when she had done so, a physiognomist would have discovered in her countenance probably an expression of self satisfaction, more ornamental than any dress could be. But, generally, as Julia knew the value of external decorations, she wisely wished to indulge in it.

One day Julia, accompanied by her father, went to the shop of a milliner, in a large town, near which they lived; and as winter was coming on, and her pelisse, a dark and now faded purple, was nearly worn out, she was very desirous of purchasing a black velvet one, which was on sale; but her father hearing that the price of it was twelve guineas, positively forbade her to wish for so expensive a piece of finery; though he owned it was very handsome and very becoming.

"To be sure," said Julia smiling, but casting a longing look at the pelisse, "twelve guineas might be better bestowed," and they left the shop.

The next day Mr. Beresford went to town on business, and, in a short time after, he wrote to his daughter to say that he had met sir Frederick Mortimer in London, and that he would soon be down at his seat, to attend some pony races which Mr. Hanmer, who had a mind to shew off his dowdy daughter to the young baronent, intended to have on a piece of land belonging to him; and that he had heard all the ladies in the neighborhood were to be there.

"I have received an invitation for you and for myself," continued Mr. Beresford; "and therefore, as I am resolved the Miss Traceys, and the other girls, shall not be better or more expensively dressed than my daughter, I enclose you bills to the amount of thirteen pounds; and I desire you to go and purchase the velvet pelisse which we so much admired; and I have sent you a hat, the most elegant that money could procure, in order that my heiress should appear as an heiress should do."

Julia's young heart beat with pleasure at this permission; for she was to adorn herself to appear before the only man whom she ever *wished* to please: and the next morning she determined to set off to make the desired purchase.

That evening, being alone, she set out to take her usual walk; and having, lost in no unpleasing reverie, strayed very near to a village about three miles from home, she recollected to have heard an affecting account of a very virtuous and industrious family in that village, owing to the poor man's being drawn for the militia, and not rich enough to procure a substitute. She therefore determined to go on and enquire how the matter had terminated. Julia proceeded to the village, and reached it just as the objects of her solicitude were come to the height of their distresses.

The father of the family not being able to raise more than half the money wanted, was obliged to serve; and Julia, on seeing a crowd assembled, approached to ask what was going forward; and found she was arrived to witness a very affecting scene: for the poor man was taking his last farewell of his wife and family, who, on his departure to join the regiment, would be forced to go to the work house; where, as they were in delicate health, it was most probable they would soon fall victims to bad food and bad air.

The poor man was universally beloved in his village; and the neighbors seeing that a young lady enquired concerning his misfortunes with an air of interest, were all eagar to give her every possible information on the subject of his distress. "And only think, miss," said one of them, "for the want of nine pounds only, as honest and hard working a lad as ever lived, and as good a husband and father, must be forced to leave his family and be a militia man,—and they, poor things, go to the work-house!"

"Nine pounds!" said Julia, "would that be sufficient to keep him at home?"

La! yes, miss; for that young fellow yonder, would gladly go for him for eighteen pounds!"

On hearing this how many thoughts rapidly succeeded each other in Julia's mind?—If she paid the nine pounds, the man would be restored to his family, and they preserved perhaps from an untimely death in a work house!—But then she had no money but what her father had sent to purchase the pelisse, nor was she to see him till she met him on the race ground!—and he would be so disappointed if she was not well dressed! True she might take the pelisse on trust; but then she was sure her father would be highly incensed at her extravagance, if she spent twelve guineas, and gave away nine pounds at the same time: therefore she knew she must either give up doing a generous action, or give up the pelisse, that is, give up the gratification of her father's pride and her own vanity.

"No, I dare not, I cannot do it," thought Julia; "my vanity I would willingly mortify,—but not my father's.—No—the poor man must go!"

During this mental struggle, the byestanders had eagerly watched her countenance; and thinking she was disposed to pay the sum required, they communicated their hopes to the poor people themselves; and as Julia turned her eyes towards them, the wretched couple looked at her with such an imploring look!——but she was resolved:—"I am sorry, I am very sorry," said she, "that I can do nothing for you:—however, take this." So saying, she gave them all the loose money she had in her pocket, amounting to a few shillings, and then with an aching heart walked rapidly away; but as she did so, the sobs of the poor woman as she leaned on her husband's shoulder, and the cries of the little boy, when his father, struggling with his grief, bade him a last farewell, reached her, and penetrated to her heart.

"Poor creatures!" she inwardly exclaimed, "nine pounds would change these tears into gladness, and yet I withhold it! And is it for this that heaven has bleessed me with opulence? for this, to be restrained by the fear of being reproved for spending a paltry sum such as this is, from doing an action acceptable in the eyes of my Creator! No, I will pay the money! I will give myself the delight of serving afflicted worth, and spare myself from, perhaps, eternal self reproach!"

She then, without waiting for further consideration, turned back again, paid the money into the poor man's hand; and giving the remaining four pounds to the poor woman, who, though clean, was miserably clad, desired her to lay part of it out in clothes for herself and children.

I will not attempt to describe the surprise and gratitude of the relieved sufferers, nor the the overwhelming feelings which Julia experienced; who withdrawing herself with the rapidity of lightning from their thanks, and wishing to remain unknown, ran hastily along her road home, not daring to stop, lest her joy at having done a generous deed should be checked by other considerations.

But at length exhausted, and panting for breath, she was obliged to relax in her speed; and then the image of her angry and disappointed parent appeared to her in all its terrors.

'What can I do?' she exclaimed.—"Shall I order the pelisse, though I can't pay for it, or go without it? No; I ought not to incur so great an expense without my father's leave though I know him to be able to afford it; and to run in debt he would consider as even a greater fault than the other. Well, then,—I must submit to mortify his pride: and though I rejoice in what I have done, the joy is amply counterbalanced by the idea of giving pain to my father."

Poor Julia! her own wounded vanity came in for its share in causing her uneasiness; and the rest of that day, and the next, Julia spent in reflections and fears, which did not tend to improve her looks, and make a becoming dress unnecessary.

The next morning was the morning for the races. The sun shone bright, and every thing looked cheerful but Julia. She had scarcely spirits to dress herself. It was very cold; therefore she was forced to wear her faded purple pelisse, and now it looked shabbier than usual; and still shabbier from the contrast of a very smart new black velvet bonnet.

At length Julia had finished her toilette, saying to herself, "My father talked of Mr. Hanmer's dowdy daughter. I am sure Mr. Hanmer may return the compliment;" and then, with a heavy heart, she got into the carriage, and drove to the house of rendezvous.

Mr. Beresford was there before her; and while he contemplated with fearful admiration the elegant cloaks, and fine shewy figures of the miss Tracey's, between whose father and himself there had long been a rivalship of wealth, he was consoled for their elegance by reflecting how much more expensive and elegant Julia's dress would be, and how well she would look, flushed as he expected to see her, with the blush of emotion on entering the room, and the consciousness of more than usual attraction in her appearance.

(To be continued.)

A deed without a name.—That Cheetham, who conducts the American Citizen in New-York, is, without exception, the most unconscionable marplot that Mr. Jefferson and his wise school of politicians have to deal with. He can't be taught to hold his tongue; but when the ruinous absurdities of his employer's conduct stares him in the face, he blabs it out to the people with as little ceremony as though he thought them entitled to judge of the conduct of their government, and to be made acquainted with its imbecility, and its want of fidelity to the nation. Take the following specimen. *U. S. G.*

From the American Citizen.

Peace or War?—I am over and over again asked, and I am myself as 'quisitive as other folks, what Congress will do; whether we shall have peace or war? For my life, and I have paid some attention to the subject, I cannot tell what Congress will do or what they will not do; but I can mention what they have done, and from that we may correctly enough infer what they will do.

Congress is doing or has done "*a deed without a name;*" I mean that I cannot find a name for it, although the reader may. It is resolving, or it has resolved, *neither to fight nor to let it alone.* I will explain my meaning in a few words, and in the explanation the reader will perceive that unless England "*Copenhagens*" us, we shall neither have peace nor war, for Congress has so determined.

On the supposition that the king's proclamation was an indirect refusal of a just reparation for the national indignity committed by the Leopard, and that it forms the basis of Mr. Rose's mission, I was last Friday of opinion that Congress, deliberating with closed doors, had assumed a warlike attitude, or one which England might choose to make a cause of war; but a subsequent event has satisfied me that such a thought was not within the walls of the national legislature, and as I am a lover of peace, and sincerely wish for it if it can be had upon honorable terms, the discovery of my mistake affords me great consolation.

I am now going to show as clearly as a negative of the kind can be shown, that Congress is apprised of the resolution of the cabinet of England on our complaints, and that they have determined neither to fight nor to let it alone.

The President's despatches by the Revenge, were received by our ministers in London in August, and in the course of a month, a representation grounded upon them, was presented to the proper department. The cabinet of England had therefore before it, an enumeration of our complaints, and a specification of the redress claimed by the United States. During the month of September, and until about the 10th of October, no answer was made.—For five weeks, therefore, the cabinet, maturely, no doubt, reflected on our complaints and the redress required, and at or about the end of that time, gave our ministers their ultimatum *on their instructions.* The date of Mr Monroe's despatches to our executive, is the 10th of October, and I presume that they were made up the moment the decision of the British cabinet was known. With these facts, let us bear in mind another.

The king's proclamation, which openly decides upon the principal sources of our complaints, was published in London October the 16th; *six* days after the date of Mr. Monroe's despatches.

Now I think we may take it for granted that the proclamation was well considered and matured in the cabinet before it was issued, and that ten or twelve days would not be too long for that deliberate consideration which it required, and no doubt received. From these facts I infer another, namely, that when the cabinet communicated their ultimatum to our ministers, they also mentioned the proclamation they were about to issue to the world, the principles it should contain and the practices it would inforce. Mr. Monroe's despatches, if I conjecture rightly, stated all that *we* know and more than we know of the proclamation.

Mr. Monroe's despatches, dated October 10, were received the 5th instant: on the 6th the heads of departments were convened, and deliberated on them the whole of the day. On the 7th, the President communicated to the House of Representatives, *confidentially*, the *contents of the despatches.* During the whole of the 7th, and the greater part of the 8th, Congress, thus made acquainted with the ultimatum of the British government and the contents of the king's proclamation, deliberated upon the message with *closed doors,*

And what, having "a view of the whole ground," has Congress done? *Declared war?* No. Laid an embargo? No, and we are therefore to conclude that in the estimation of Congress neither the one or the other was necessary. What then has Congress done? Any thing for peace? No. Any thing for war? No, and yet it has done something: it has done what under all the circumstances I cannot but call "*a deed without a name.*" After deliberating upon the President's message with closed doors—after alarming the nation as it has done—can the reader imagine what? Why, it has unlocked its doors, and decided that the times and circumstances of this our day, call for nothing either stronger or weaker, either more dignified or less dignified than——*a bill explanatory of the non-importation act;* which it is supposed, but every body don't agree in the supposition, not only explains that aqua fortis, which is not prohibited, may be imported in *glass*, which is prohibited; that watches which are not prohibited, may be faced with *glass*, which is prohibited, but also again puts into operation the Non-Importation Act ITSELF, which has *frightened* England into the issuing of the most audacious proclamation, the most impudent assertion of the most abominable principles the world had before known. After all, if this famous "nostrum" will, while it *undoubtedly maintains our rights!* preserve *peace*, I wish it all possible success, and its authors and abettors immortal fame, although I cannot but think, but hope not to be burnt for the thought, that if we are to have peace, it is *unnecessary*, and if war, or any thing like war, or any thing to *compel* Great Britain to do us justice, is infinately too weak and inadequate for any of the purposes. It would give me great pleasure to see Congress acting in a manner worthy of its wonted reputation for wisdom and energy.

[The foregoing was in type previous to our receiving the embargo law.]

To the Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post.

"*Washington, Dec.* 19, 1807.

"Yesterday we received a message from the President of a confidential nature. We immediately closed our doors, and they are still closed. Of course I am not permitted to inform you either what the president has communicated to us, or what we have done in consequence of it. But I may be permitted to tell you we are doing *no good.* I fear we are about to plunge the nation into the most dreadful calamities, unnecessarily and wantonly—I am now more than ever persuaded that there is but too much FRENCH INFLUENCE; and it is well that those who succumb to it, should act *in secret.* This is the reason, and I pledge myself to you almost the only reason why we sit with *closed doors.* Our deliberations require no secrecy at this time. I cannot express in terms sufficiently strong, my abhorrence of *what* we are doing, and the *manner* in which we are doing it."

From Washington City, Dec. 19.

Doctor Bullus, who arrived at New-York in the Revenge, reached this city three days since. He was the bearer of the dispatches for the government from our ministers in France and England. Those from France are said to be of peculiar interest, and to have formed the subject of the confidential message on which both houses were engaged with closed doors yesterday. It would appear that our good friend Bonaparte has determined we shall remain no longer neutral. It only, therefore, remains for Congress to determine with which power, France or England, they are to go to war.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, January 5, 1808.

Pursuant to a writ issued by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of this State, a special election was held in the city of Philadelphia on Tuesday the 22d ult. when Thomas P. Cope, Esq. a constitutionalist, was elected to represent the said city in the House of Representatives, in the place of Samuel Carver, Esq. deceased. Mr. Cope had a majority of 800 votes over his opponent Mr. Sharswood.

The three resolutions offered by Mr. Randolph a few days since, in the House of Representatives of the United States, to wit—to provide for the support of the soldiers of the revolution, now existing in a state of indigence—to arm the whole body of the militia of the union—and to procure a formidable train of field artillery, have severally passed a committee of the whole house.

A vessel has arrived at Baltimore, in a short passage from Spain, with intelligence from that country to the 10th of November last, by which the English consul at Baltimore, has received letters which state, that an army of 70,000 French troops had occupied Madrid; that a complete revolution had been effected, and that 300 grandees had been imprisoned.

We are informed, that a certain agent for two or three great commercial houses in England has, within a few days past, obtained *Notes* of the merchants of this city, to the amount of *eleven hundred thousand dollars;* and that he is still in the expectation of receiving more! The notes are all drawn up payable to himself (for he is a citizen of the United States) and he has been very liberal in his *accommodations*, to obtain them. We understand, he will rather give an extra credit of *two years*, than leave the account unsettled.—What does this look like? How can we understand the mission of Mr. Rose?

[*Balt. Even. Post.*

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

George Clinton, at present Vice-President of the United States, James Madison, secretary of state, James Monroe, late minister to the court of London, are to be held up by the democrats for President of the United States.—As President Jefferson has now publicly declared his intention to decline another election, we expect to see the different combatants of these candidates set to in earnest. Formerly it was said that when Greek met Greek, then came the *tug* of war—we expect no little amusement in viewing as spectators the scene that will now open in the theatre of politics. As the combatants have been acting together for some time past, no doubt they can give a *good account* of one another, and will do it before all is over.

On opening the return of votes from the several counties of the state of Ohio, for Governor, R. J. Meigs, jun. had a majority above Nathaniel Massie of 982—Massie has presented the legislature with a memorial stating his intention of contesting the election of Meigs.

On the 1st of December last, a new contract went into operation for carrying the U. States mail from Washington City to Detroit. By this new arrangement 54 hours are allowed the contractor to take the mail from the general post-office, and deliver it at Pittsburgh; 92 hours to deliver it at Cleveland, at the mouth of Cayahoga; and 8 1-2 days to carry it from thence to Detroit. He is allowed 9 days for his return. There are now more than 2000 post-offices established in the United States, and upwards of 30,000 miles of post roads.

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON CITY, *Dec.* 23.

On Friday last the following confidential Message was communicated, by the President, to both houses of Congress:

TO THE

Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

THE communications now made, shewing the great and increasing danger with which our vessels, our seamen and our merchandize are threatened, on the high seas and elsewhere, from the belligerent powers of Europe, and it being of the greatest consequence to keep in safety these essential resources, I deem it my duty to recommend the subject to the consideration of Congress; who will doubtless perceive all the advantages which may be expected from an inhibition of the departure of our vessels from the ports of the United States.

Their wisdom will also see the necessity of making every preparation for whatever events may grow out of the present crisis.

I ask a return of the letters of Messrs. Armstrong and Champagny, which it will be improper to make public.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Dec. 18, 1807.

Extract of a letter from the Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, to the Imperial Attorney General for the Council of Prizes.

[TRANSLATION.]

SIR,

I have submitted to his majesty the Emperor and King, the doubts raised by his excellency the minister of marines and Colonies, on the extent of certain dispositions of the Imperial decree of the 21st of November, 1806, which has declared the British Islands in a state of blockade.

The following are his majesty's intentions on the points in question:

1. May vessels of war, by virtue of the Imperial decree of the 21st of November last, seize on board neutral vessels, either English property, or even all merchandize proceeding from the English manufactures or territories?

Answer.—His majesty has intimated that as he did not think proper to express any exception in his decree, there is no ground for making any in its execution, in relation to any whomsoever *(a l' egrad de qui que ce peut etre.)* His majesty has postponed a decision on the question whether armed French vessels ought to capture neutral vessels bound to or from England, even when they have no English merchandize on board.

(Signed.) REGNIER.

From the Washington Federalist, Dec. 23.

The House of Representatives, closed their doors on Friday last, and continued to sit with them closed on Saturday and Monday, till unusually late hours. On Monday they sat till half after ten at night. We have not been able to learn the subjects of their deliberations, except in one instance. A law laying an EMBARGO has certainly passed, and received the sanction of the president yesterday morning. This embargo is general, with this single exception—that foreign vessels which are now actually laden, shall be suffered to depart.—The law is to take effect from its passage.—Such, we believe, are the leading features of the bill. It is rumoured, and we fear it is too true, that this measure has been adopted at the instance of France.

We are of opinion, that the embargo bill could not have been the only subject under consideration, during the time the house sat with closed doors. We are led to this opinion by a variety of circumstances, but particularly by the number of confidential messages which passed between the two houses yesterday.—We do not pretend to know the particular points under consideration; but we believe them to be important, and pregnant with the most serious consequences to our country. Yesterday in debate, Mr. Masters observed, that "since the dark midnight vote (alluding to the the night before) his hopes of peace with Britain were greatly diminished;" and yesterday a member of the legislature, of some eminence, who belongs to the presidential squad, told the editor of this paper, that war was almost certain; but that it would take a prophet to tell with which power it would be—France or England.

From the National Intelligencer Extra, issued yesterday evening, Dec. 22.

Congress, this day, passed the following act. Having received the sanction of the president as late as two P. M. we can only further add, that it passed in consequence of a message from the president....in the Senate, Yeas 22...Nays 6 ....and in the House of Representatives, Yeas 82....Nays 44.....

An ACT laying an Embargo on all Ships and Vessels in the Ports and Harbors of the United States.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That an embargo be and hereby is laid on all ships and vessels in the ports and places within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States cleared or not cleared, bound to any foreign port or place, and that no clearance be furnished to any ship or vessel bound to such foreign port or place, except vessels under the immediate direction of the president of the United States; and that the president be authorised to give such instructions to the officers of the revenue and of the navy and revenue cutters of the United States, as shall appear best adapted for carrying the same into full effect. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the departure of any foreign ship or vessel, either in ballast, or with goods, wares and merchandize on board of such foreign ship or vessel, when notified of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of this act, no registered or sea letter vessel, having on board goods, wares and merchandize, shall be allowed to depart from one port of the United States to another within the same, unless the master, owner, consignee or factor of such vessel shall first give bond with one or more sureties to the collector of the district from which she is bound to depart, in a sum of double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the said goods, wares and merchandize shall be relanded in some port of the United States, dangers of the seas excepted; which bond, and also a certificate from the collector where the same may be relanded, shall by the collectors respectively be transmitted to the secretary of the treasury.—All armed vessels possessing public commissions from any foreign power are not to be considered as liable to the embargo laid by this act.

We learn that the above law, when received from the senate, contained only the first section—The second section was an amendment of the house of representatives.

A motion was made by a member in the minority, to amend the bill, by giving it a limited duration, and confining the embargo solely to American vessels—Negatived.

Another motion was made, by another member of the minority, to exempt from the effect of the embargo, the vessels of all nations, who by treaty had stipulated with the United States that they should not be subject to such a provision—Negatived.

Many attempts were made by the minority to adjourn, to give time for deliberation, but they failed, every attempt being negatived.—The advocates for an adjournment, were answered only by an obstinate and contemptuous silence, or a rude and vociferous call for the question. At length, at half past eleven o'clock, Monday night, the question on the passage of the bill was taken, and carried....Yeas 82.... Nays 44. *Ed. Fed.*

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE VISION OF VERAX.

THE night was far advanced, and the sudden flash of my candle, roused me from a reverie, in which I must have been absorbed for many hours; the expiring embers of a coal fire cast an almost imperceptable heat from my grate, and a sensation of cold warned me to seek that comfort in my bed, that I no longer found in my arm chair. I had been thus long chained to my seat, by a train of thoughts that led me to many, many ages back, and I had travelled in imagination, through the different governments of the ancient world, and had compared their various forms with those of modern Europe; I had, as far as I was capable, analyzed their various systems, and had dwelt upon their beauties and imperfections; by a natural gradation of ideas, my mind was carried to the *ostensible cause* of every change and reformation of politics that has taken place within the knowledge of history; I thought upon the variant phantom of liberty; I viewed her through the national optic of every country I knew of, and in one place, I found her cruel, exercising the power of a despot; in another, lawless, rushing to ruin, blind and thoughtless; in a third I beheld her, striking at the vitals of morality, and discarding the susceptibilities of feeling, and in a fourth I discovered the daring attempt, under the auspices of the same powers, to level all distinction of mind, to reduce to one grovelling standard all the bold prominences of genius, and lop off every striking shoot that might point to superiority, when reared beneath the genial sun, of more than commonly expanded intellect. I was full of these ideas, when my shivering frame warned me to retire; I took my dying candle, and as I passed thro' a passage to my chamber, the brilliant constellation of Orion darted his sparkling stars thro' a casement over my front door, and this harmonious sight corrected in a great degree the disagreeable feelings left on my mind by my previous train of meditation; I proceeded to my chamber more satisfied with the world than when I left my cheerless grate. It is fortunate, thought I, that the senses have such powerful influence over the mind.

I had not pressed my pillow many minutes, when my faculties sunk to repose, but fancy was still busy with me, and my dreams assumed the tone of my waking thoughts—I was transported to the suburbs of a large city, whose bustle and noise portended something uncommon; I beheld a numerous crowd of people, whose confusion of manner and voices struck me with astonishment, and excited sensations of dread; as they approached, I could distinguish a few expressions, and among others the word Liberty, was often used; my curiosity became excited, and on enquiry I found this assemblage was to celebrate "a Festival of Liberty"—In the foremost rank, a red cap and bloody dagger were displayed high on a banner, and the fingers of the party were constantly pointing to them with demonstrations of the utmost pleasure—I joined the procession, and followed until they arrived at an extended plain, in the centre of which was erected a small stage, supported by barrels, from which liquor was flowing in great profusion, and was served to the company in large quantities, on this the standard was placed in such a manner that the cap and dagger formed a kind of crown for the head of an orator, who now stepped forward and mounted the casks; he was by no means a striking figure, nor was there any thing in his countenance that distinguished him from the rest, but an air of seriousness and affected importance; I thought his figure rather mean, and his manners vul-

gar; he ascended the stage, and uttering three or four solemn hems, began an address; I now became more interested, and drew nearer, that I might hear distinctly the issue of this awful preparation; but I soon became disgusted with the want of connection, and jargon of sentiment, mixed with immorality; I retired from my stand, and left the speaker in the midst of a turgid eulogy on the murderers of the French monarch, in which he apostrophized the immortal spirit of the Illuminati; he continued speaking for nearly an hour, during which time he appeared to labour hard to stretch out his speech to the usual length, by introducing ancient scraps, and forced bombastic figures, at the end he was cheered by the acclamations of his audience, and treated plentifully with liquor.—At this moment I beheld a female figure hovering over his head, from which she took the cap and dagger, and descended to the earth, amidst the shouting populace; her figure was gross, her hair hung in matted confusion over her bare bosom, which was disfigured and dirty; her mouth was large, her nose short and flat, and her grey eyes rolled with all the unsteadiness of intoxication; a filthy robe, awkwardly put on, was fastened by a belt, on which appeared in bloody letters, the word "Equality;" her feet were bare, and her legs much exposed. When the bustle had somewhat subsided, she put on the cap, and waving the dagger, commenced an insidious address to the surrounding croud; she drew a most distorted picture of the tyranny of the rich, and the misery of the poor, and imputed all the misfortunes of life to the men of rank and power; she described them as trampling on the rights of their inferiors, and using every injustice to further their own aggrandizement and pleasure; this fault, she attributed to the superiority of education and accumulation of wealth, and she conjured them to annihilate all sources of learning, and wrest the wealth from the proud owners, as the only means of introducing complete equality, and its concomitant, happiness; she at one moment assailed their pride, at another, their envy, and at a third, their jealousy; she ridiculed religion as the doctrine of contracted fools, and proscribed obedience from the catalogue of political virtues; and after a stroke of flattery to their vanity, she concluded with an artful picture of free indulgence and sensual happiness—Her words were received with unbounded bursts of applause, and "Hail Liberty, Goddess dear," was bawled through the plain by a thousand voices, and this incense was swallowed by the female with visible signs of joy; but I saw a triumphant smile of contempt playing over her bloated cheeks, as she drew from her bosom a bundle of "Pamphlets" and distributed them among her greedy admirers. This scene mortified me, and inspired the most uneasy feelings I had ever experienced. "Can this be (I mentally exclaimed) the so much adored goddess, for whom nations have bled, and countries been destroyed? Can this be the spirit that breathes happiness into the souls of her votaries?" but I was not permitted to remain long in doubt; my attention was turned suddenly to the appearance of a second female of dazzling whiteness, who was moving rapidly thro' the air to where we stood, and in a few moments after she touched the earth, and exhibited a form of seraphic elegance; it was majestic and graceful, simple and dignified—a white robe of filmy lightness hung from her shoulders, and was fastened by a zone, on which sparkled in silver characters, the word "Order"—her bright bosom was partially uncovered, and served as a relief for the jetty colour of her hair; her eyes, which were blue, and mild as charity, beamed a radiance dazzling and genial; her smooth and polished forehead was partly concealed by a lock of silky fineness, that had escaped from a laurel wreath which confined her hair; her cheeks seemed as if they had been reflected on by the rose leaf, and retained its softest tint, and were only rivalled by the still deeper hue of her lips; her nose was in unison with her forehead, and inclined to the aquiline; beneath her left breast glittered a medal, on which was delineated the bust of WASHINGTON—her feet were covered with light sandals, gracefully buskined to her well turned ancles. As she advanced with easy dignity, the first female shrunk back abashed, and I with ecstacy recognized the "Genius of Liberty." A solemn silence pervaded the crowd, and I observed an involuntary indication of reverence in every individual; with a most benign expression of countenance and sweetness of voice she addressed the astonished multitude; she expressed the sincerest sorrow at beholding her children giving themselves up to the guidance of anarchy, and rushing to misery; she bewailed their blindness in resigning their own judgments into the hands of unprincipled demagogues; she wept to see them the dupes of villainy, and treading the path that had ruined millions; she drew a beautiful contrast between anarchy and liberty, and warned them to desert the demon who had usurped her title; she remonstrated on the impossibility of political happiness without subordination, and drew a wide distinction between obedience and slavery; she elucidated her assertion by the conduct of the deluded citizens of Paris, and drew in piteous colours the situation they are reduced to by their folly; she asserted, where there was no order, there could be no virtue, and without virtue, liberty must wither; she assigned a place for every individual in society, and concluded by observing, "Look, my children, at the order of inanimate nature, and observe the regularity of the system, how beautiful! how pleasing! it is the same with human life. Providence intended a sphere for every individual, and certain misery is the consequence of the direlection of it; liberty does not consist in unrestrained pursuits, but in asserting and preserving the mandates of the law, for law is the charter and best gift of liberty—beware of innovation; experience tells us that it is dangerous to meddle with old institutions, that have been found benificial—follow the track nature intended you for, and be happy." With these words she concluded, and a buz of admiration followed: but the trembling demagogues did not suffer this divine lesson to have time to operate, but in whispering insinuations, warned their followers to beware of their danger, for the being who addressed them was an emissary of despotism, sent to deprive them of their dearests rights; this had the desired effect, and the deluded people returned to their first idol. A look of benignant pity beamed from the eyes of the Genius, as she slowly turned her steps from the crowd, and spreading her sylphic pinions, she winged her flight to the mountains of Switzerland.

The following laudable resolutions of Mr. Hare, seconded by Mr. Biddle, have passed the House of Representatives, of this state, notwithstanding the opposition of Lieb and a few other myrmidrons.

WHEREAS, it appears from the communications of the governor to the legislature, that events, justly exciting the indignation of every American, have led the national government to make a large requisition of the militia of this state, and that the issue of the measures persued by the federal executive to vindicate our rights, without an appeal to arms, has not been ascertained: Therefore,

Resolved, That although in the opinion of the legislature, the interests and prosperity will (if peace can be maintained with dignity and honor) be more effectually promoted by pursuing a pacific policy; yet, it becomes the representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, early to provide the means of resisting the outrages, and punishing the insolence of any foreign power.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire, whether it is expedient to purchase any, and what additional quantity of ordnance, small arms and salt-petre, for the use the militia of this state, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law more effectually organizing, arming and disciplining such corps of volunteer militia, as, animated with the genuine spirit of freedom and independence, have tendered their services for the defence of their country,

Resolved, That whenever, in the opinion of the national government, war should become inevitable, the legislature of this state will use every exertion within the sphere of their constitutional powers, to promote the honor, defend the liberties, and secure the independence of America.

Resolved, That copies of the above resolutions be transmitted to the president of the U. States, and to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

Pennsylvania House of Representatives. December 15.

A motion was made by Mr. Lieb, seconded by Mr. Leacock, and ordered to be laid on the table, viz.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That the Senators of this State in Congress be instructed and the representatives be requested, to use their influence to have the constitution of the United States so amended, as to render the judges of the courts of the United States responsible, by a provision that they shall hold their offices *for a term of years*; that they shall be removeable by the President of the U. States on an address of the two branches of the federal Legislature, And that on the arraignment for high crimes and misdemeanors, that a majority of the Senate shall be competent to a conviction.

—

The following resolution has been moved, seconded and ordered to lay on the table.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representaties, that the Senators from this State, in the Congress of the U. States, be instructed, and the Rrepresentatives from this State, be earnestly requested to use their influence to obtain such an amendment to the constitution of the U. States, as shall thereafter prevent Congress and the Legislatures of every State in the Union, from authorising the importation of slaves.

—

The following is the production of that sage Legislator Abner Laycock, Esq.—It has be refered to a committee.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire, and report to this House, on the expediency of extending the powers of traverse jurors, to the determination of the law, as well as the facts in civil cases, and also the right of such juries to decide on the competency of all witnesses brought before them; and likewise the propriety of regulating by law, in what manner shall trials be granted.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec. 22.*

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

[*Translated for the Register*]

STATE PAPER.

The 30th of this month, his Catholic majesty has passed to the council the following royal decree.

"God, who watches over and protects his creatures, will not permit the execution of attrocious deeds, when the victims are innocent: thus, therefore, has his Omnipotence rescued me from the most unheard of catastrophe. My people, my subjects, all have a due sense of my christianity and regular habits; all love me, and from all I do receive proofs on veneration, such as are due the repects of a father, who tenderly loves his children: Thus did I live persuaded of my supreme happiness, when an unknown hand discovered the most enormous and unnatural plan, contrived in my own palace and against my person. My life, which has been so often in danger, had already become a heavy burthen to my successor; who prepossessed, and blind and devoid of every principle of religion, which my paternal care and love had impressed upon his mind, had consulted, and even admitted a plan to dethrone me; I myself inquired into, and investigated the veracity of its attempt, and surprised him in my own apartment, in possession of the cypher of intelligence, which he received from traitors. I called together my president ad interim, of the council, together with other ministers, to undertake the discovery: all was done in due form, and the result was, that I decreed the confinement of several criminals, and also that of my son from his own apartment. This was an additional grief to the many which already afflicted me; but as it is the most heinous, so likewise is it the most necessary to punish, and I ordered the publication of the facts, desirous to disclose to my subjects, a pain which might be lessened by the proofs of their loyalty.

I have therefore communicated it, in order that it may circulate in due form.—Dated in San Lorenzo, the 30th of October 1807. (Signed)

The President of the Council, ad int.

Published this day, the preceding royal decree according to his orders, which I communicate to you, will therefore extend it to all the courts of justice under your direction for the reasons stated therein, acknowledging the receipt of said decree, and that you circulate it immediately.—May God preverve your life many years.

(Signed)

DON BARTOLOMEO MUNOS.

Madrid, Oct. 31, 1807.

CONCERT.

THOMAS SHELDON,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that a

Concert

will be given, for his benefit, at Mr. Carr's Tavern, on *Friday Evening* the 8th instant.

After the Concert, a BALL.

TICKETS to be had at Mr. Carr's, Mr. Spencer's, Mr. Scull's Printing-Office, and of Thomas Sheldon, at 50 Cents each.

☞ The Concert will begin at half past 7 o'clock.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1808.

MR. PIES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he intends teaching DANCING, another quarter, in this place.—Grateful for favours received, he hopes for a continuance of patronage. He will open school again at Mrs. Irwin's long room, on Wednesday, 6th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Pittsburgh, January 4th, 1808.

A number of Boatmen Wanted,

TO go to the Niagara river, for the next season, to commence on the 1st of March, 1808, to whom generous wages will be given. Apply to

WILLIAM VALENTINE.

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1808

NOTICE.

THE Sheriff of Allegheny county having advertised for sale, in the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 29th ult. certain property owned by the subscriber, he hereby acquaints the public, that the debt for which his property was taken in execution, is paid; he has also understood, that certain persons are making arrangements to purchase said property, and as he does not wish to give his *neighbours* and *friends* any unnecessary trouble, he intends this notice particularly for their use.

WILLIAM VALENTINE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1808.

Pittsburgh Presbyterian Church Lottery.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING—500 Tickets.

Prize of 800 dollars—No. 2627.

Prizes of 200 dollars—Nos. 2723, 2969.

Prizes of 50 dollars—Nos. 341, 622, 657, 1414, 1660, 1977, 2229.

Prizes of 40 dollars—Nos. 18, 202, 519, 956, 997, 2549, 2808.

Prizes of 20 dollars—Nos. 55, 131, 638, 1089, 1146, 1409, 2154, 2568.

Prizes of 10 dollars—Nos. 741, 1453, 1522, 1524, 1887, 1941, 2734, 2781, 2794, 2848.

Prizes of 6 dollars—Nos. 3, 8, 40, 42, 46, 59, 65, 69, 78, 80, 82, 85, 93, 102, 106, 123, 218, 220, 245, 266, 283, 286, 314, 346, 374, 381, 390, 392, 397, 399, 431, 435, 438, 445, 509, 523, 555, 585, 603, 628, 630, 640, 641, 654, 658, 662, 682, 702, 707, 721, 724, 745, 757, 763, 793, 800, 806, 814, 821, 834, 872, 897, 926, 936, 939, 947, 957, 987, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1033, 1044, 1045, 1068, 1073, 1083, 1090, 1132, 1138, 1150, 1184, 1190, 1219, 1221, 1261, 1272, 1278, 1287, 1290, 1333, 1347, 1378, 1397, 1427, 1429, 1459, 1481, 1485, 1502, 1560, 1567, 1580, 1607, 1628, 1647, 1665, 1675, 1726, 1770, 1772, 1785, 1802, 1807, 1837, 1874, 1876, 1881, 1882, 1901, 1933, 1940, 1942, 1954, 1965, 2004, 2033, 2045, 2079, 2081, 2088, 2092, 2163, 2191, 2200, 2205, 2232, 2259, 2274, 2294, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2320, 2338, 2358, 2362, 2372, 2376, 2436, 2443, 2485, 2490 2498, 2510, 2516, 2522, 2523, 2528, 2547, 2550, 2564, 2570, 2604, 2618, 2645, 2667, 2682, 2726, 2739, 2741, 2813, 2827, 2828, 2865, 2883, 2885, 2901, 2904, 2930, 2952, 2954, 2978, 2992.

William Gazzam, Pay-Master,

IN ACCOUNT WITH

The 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia.

1806.	DR.	*Dolls.*	*Cts.*
Feb. 17.	Received from Thomas Greenough, collector by the hands of Peter Bowman,	15	00
Sept. 25.	Rec. from M. M'Eown	10	00
1807.			
Nov. 3.	Rec. from T. Greenough	50	00
9.	Rec. from M. M'Eown	20	00
11.	Rec. from ditto	10	00
24.	Rec. from ditto	40	10
Dec. 14.	Rec. from ditto	32	10
		180	20
Amount of the several sums paid		108	00
Balance due the regiment,		72	19

1806.	CR.	*Dolls.*	*Cts.*
Feb. 17.	Paid Peter Bowman	1	50
	J. Dodds, services	11	38
Sept. 25.	M'Eown, collector	1	00
	Samuel Cochran	5	00
1807.			
Sept. 11.	J. Dodds his act.	27	62
Nov. 9.	John Scull, do.	4	00
	William Foster	2	00
Dec. 14.	M'Eown	9	20
	John Young	2	00
	Thomas Jones	11	00
	D. G. Jones	6	00
	Thomas Sheldon	11	00
	David Jones	6	00
	M'Eown balance for collecting to this time	1	20
	My premium	9	10
		108	20

We have examined the accounts of William Gazzam, paymaster of the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, and find the above balance of dolls. 72 19 1-2 due to the said Regiment. Witness our hands and seals, this second Monday of December, 1807.

WILLIAM WILKINS, *Lieut. Col.*
GEORGE STEWART, *First Major.*
JAMES IRWIN, *Captain.*
JOHN H. CHAPLAIN, *Captain.*

NOTICE.

DISSOLVED this day, by mutual consent, the partnership lately known by the firm of *Thomas Cooper & Son*, brass founders.—All those who stand indebted to the said firm as also those who have any claims, will please to settle their accounts with Thomas Cooper, jun. who is duly authorised to pay and receive the same.

THOMAS COOPER,
THOMAS COOPER, Jun.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 30, 1807.

THE business will in future be carried on by *Thomas Cooper, Jun.* who returns his sincere thanks for the many favors conferred by a generous public, and very respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

N. B. At the old stand, in the stone house, on the bank of the Monongahela river, the highest price will be given for *old copper, brass, pewter* and *lead.*

☞ There is no news by last night's mail. The Embargo has created great sensations in Philadelphia, New-York, &c. and, it is said, the mercantile interest will suffer immensely by it. We have no information of the particular cause which induced Congress to pass that law.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he continues to carry on the

Tayloring Business

at his old stand in Market Street between Front and Second Streets, and assures those who may please to employ him that their work shall be finished in the best mechanical and fashionable manner.

JOHN BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, as he intends visiting Philadelphia at that time, and all persons having demands against him will present their accounts for settlement by that time.

☞ Three or Four good Journeymen wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

A MILLER,

Who can be well recommended, will meet with employment and generous wages, by applying to

WEST ELLIOTT.

Sawmill Run, Sept. 22, 1807.

N. B. A single man would be preferred.

A number of well finished Stills,

made out of the best Copper, and by one of the best workmen in the Copper business in the country, are for sale at the

Copper and *Tin-Plate working Shop*,

In Fourth Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly occupied by John Hampsher, and is now carried on by the widow Eve Hampsher,) where all kinds of Copper work is made and sold at a very reasonable rate. Also, a quantity of TIN WARE, ready made, will likewise be sold reasonable. The highest price will be given for old Brass, Copper and Pewter.

A few barrels of good WHISKEY for sale at the same place.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh,

PRESLEY NEVILL

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

Storage and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber having erected a suitable building, will now be able to accommodate those who please to favour him in the above Business, either by receiving and forwarding Goods agreeable to orders, with care and dispatch, or by making Sales or Purchases on a moderate Commission.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th October, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

Depreciation Lands for Sale

BY ENNION WILLIAMS.

Twenty-seven Tracts situated in Nicholson's District, on the waters of Conequenessing Creek and its vicinity, of the first and second quality, and numbered as follows, to wit:—No. 9, 11, 18, 19, 23, 115, 116, 117, 122, 126, 132, 133, 54, 121, 127, 4, 5, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 30, 31, 114, 118. and 119, for which an indisputable title can be given, and a liberal credit allhwed. The terms may be known by application to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

November 13, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and nas about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH*.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of ground situate on the south side of the Monongahela river three miles above Pittsburgh, extending fifty perches on the river and containing about fourteen acres—on this lot are erected a cabin and stable—and on it two good springs of water, a sugar camp, and some excellent meadow—the payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807. tf

JONES & STRICKLAND,

Ship-wrights & BoatBuilders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, fit for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at four dollars per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attend

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

September 22, 1807.

P. SHIRAS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL leave Pittsburgh, on or before the 1st of January—would advise those who may need his assistance, to make early application—or it may not be in his power to pay them the necessary attention.

Dec. 1, 1807.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,

For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well fininished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House. JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Baltimore Rolling & Slitting Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from the Manufactory, a complete supply of 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20 penny hoop iron suitable for Cut Nails, also Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufactured from Iron of the best quality, and executed in the neatest manner, which they sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash, or on the usual credit for acceptances in Baltimore; they also execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the neatest manner at very short notice.

ANDREW & THOMAS ELLICOTT.

Baltimore, 11th mo. 2d, 1807. 6m.

TURNING,

In all its branches, oval and round,

IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,

Useful and Ornamental,

EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Market Street, near Z. Cramer's Book Store, by

ARNOLD EICHBAUM.

N. B. Umbrellas and Parasoles, made and repaired.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

LIST OF CAUSES

For Trial at January Term, 1808, in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

Anthony Evans	*vs*	*Peter Bugher*
John White	*vs*	*Elam Thomas*
John Shrodes	*vs*	*James Hammond*
Hugh Cunningham	*vs*	*John White*
Samuel Boyd	*vs*	*James Duncan, jr.*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Philip Sower and Abraham Kitlinger	*vs*	*James Duncan*
Les. of John Black	*vs*	*James Mulholm*
Robert Smith	*vs*	*John Crawford*
Thos. M'Kean, Gov.	*vs*	*John Wilkins, jr.*
Les. of Nal. Bedford	*vs*	*Hardy Rundle*
Rachel M'Coy	*vs*	*Zadok Wright*
Aaron Sutton & wife	*vs*	*Mary Stephens*
Same	*vs*	*Mary Sutton*
Same	*vs*	*Rachel Sutton*
Mary M'Goldrick	*vs*	*Moses Thomas*
Alexander Rodgers	*vs*	*James Powell*
Edward Smallman	*vs*	*William Herd*
William Bonner	*vs*	*Ephraim Latta*
Henry Perry	*vs*	*George Wallace*
Joseph M'Farren	*vs*	*Henry Byers*
John Sherer for use of A. Kirkpatrick	*vs*	*John Weems*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Arthur Brown	*vs*	*Thomas Wallace*
Andrew Richardson	*vs*	*James Jones*
George Wallace	*vs*	*John Simpson*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
James Fletcher	*vs*	*James Dodds*
James Hardy	*vs*	*John Shaw and Thomas M'Queston*
Agnes Powell	*vs*	*Myers Powell*
James Seeds	*vs*	*Alexander Rae*
Fredk. A Amelung	*vs*	*Benjamin Robbins*
James Adams	*vs*	*Mary Adams*
Andrew Willock	*vs*	*Isaac Marks, Isaac Ferree and Samuel Ritchie*
Samuel Marshall	*vs*	*Hugh M'Intire and William M'Keag*
James O'Hara	*vs*	*William Morrow*
Thos. Harris for &c.	*vs*	*James Harris*
Roderick Cameron	*vs*	*Samuel Shelly*
Ephraim Pentland	*vs*	*Matthew M'Eown*
William Algeo	*vs*	*Hugh M'Clurkan*
Ephraim Jones	*vs*	*Robert Cummins*
Robert Boyd	*vs*	*John White & wife*
James Boyd	*vs*	*Same*
James O'Hara	*vs*	*James Kerwin and Samuel Scott*
Peter Declary et al	*vs*	*Abraham Daniel*
John Kean	*vs*	*Hugh Alexander*
Thomas Hartley	*vs*	*John M'Nickle*
John K. M'Nickle	*vs*	*Thomas Hartley*
Samuel Hubley, assig. of Lewis Peters	*vs*	*John Speers*
Catharine Willy	*vs*	*John Carr*
Erasmus Cooper	*vs*	*John Lefever*
West Elliot	*vs*	*Ephraim Chafflin*
Bedford & Mowry	*vs*	*Robert Cummins*
Joseph Johnston	*vs*	*William Sill et al.*
Joseph Harris	*vs*	*John M'Dowell*
Isaac Smith	*vs*	*Floyd and Gray*
Thomas Fletcher	*vs*	*Robert Kilgore*

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Proth'y.*

Pittsburgh, December 19, 1807.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of veditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 11th day of January next,

Two Lots, situate in Jeffrey's Town, Fayette township, Nos. 6 and 7, containing in front each 60 feet, and extending back 120 feet, on which are erected a square log house, kitchen and stable. Siezed and taken in execution as the property of Gilbert Kirker.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, one hundred acres of land, more or less, in Cunningham's district, on the waters of Connequenessing creek, in Butler county, being part of two tracts surveyed on warrants for Ebenezer Branham and John Dunwoody, adjoining the Donation line. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Rea. All which property will be sold by

Wm. WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 5, 1807.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court-House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 11th day of January next,

Part of Lot, No. 187, situate in Wood street near Front street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, being 20 feet front and 60 feet deep, with a one story frame house thereon. Taken in execution as the property of John Herd.

Three hundred acres of land, more or less, with about 100 acres cleared, situate in St. Clair township, and adjoining lands of Alexander Miller, James Miller, and James Kildoo. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Crawford.

Four hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in North-east township, Erie county, warranted in the name of Robert Taggart, bounded on the east by land in possession of Aaron Eastman, on the south by land in possession of William Lowrey, on the west by land in possession of Alexander Lowrey, and on the north by land in possession of Robert Lowrey, being the fourth tract from the New-York state line. Taken in execution as the property of George Lowrey.

Lot No. 6, being part of Farm No. 3, in Pitt township, containing two acres and 41 perches, and adjoining lots No. 5, 7, and 11. Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Engleman. All which property will be sold by

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1807.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 11th of January next,

Fifty two acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Mifflin township, with fifteen acres cleared thereon, and a cabbin, adjoining lands of John Trumbo, James Hindman, James M'Killup, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Ferguson and Robert Ferguson.

To be sold by

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, *December* 23, 1807.

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

At the corner of Market and Front Street in Pittsburgh, has just received a large and extensive supply of

Woolen and other Goods,

Suitable for the present season, which he will sell low for cash.

November 17, 1807.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Store from his former stand in Wood Street, into his house opposite the Cross Keys, in Wood Street, where he is now opening and offers for sale a general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, as usual for cash or country produce.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh Nov. 9, 1807.

NATHANIEL RICHARDSON,

Market-street, between Second & Third Streets,

HAS received a neat assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Which, with a general assortment of

Groceries & Liquors,

He is determined to sell on moderate terms.

HE continues to carry on the manufacture of SOAP and CANDLES, where a constant supply can be depended on—Also, *Spermaceti Candles*, by the box or smaller quantity.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 3, 1807.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of fresh GOODS, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or such produce as may suit him.

He has also on hand a large quantity of *Leefer's Snuff*, in kegs, bottles and bladders, which he will dispose of at cost and carriage.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23, 1807.

N. B. Those indebted will particularly oblige me by calling and having their accounts closed with the present year, as all after that time will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.